



WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

"The Gateway to the West."



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"THE GATEWAY TO THE WEST."

ON THE THIRTIETH day of August, 1812, after a tedious journey of 700 miles from York Factory, a handful of weary travellers reached the fork of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. There was no preparation for their arrival and the little band slept their first night on western Canadian soil in canvas tents.

These men—twenty-three in all—were the first Selkirk settlers. Their settlement, selected at the base of the triangle of land known as Point Douglas, was the beginning of the city of Winnipeg. The name Winnipeg had its origin in the Indian Cree name given to the lake 40 miles north—"Win" meaning muddy, and "nipee" water.

Unskilled as the men were in prairie agriculture, subject as they were to unfriendliness of Indian bands, cut off practically from Eastern civilization, these settlers and later their families, endured the greatest adversities. Nevertheless, the little settlement persisted, and became the hardy foundation stock of the oldest white settlement in the western part of the Dominion.

Growth of the settlement was slow, and up to 1870 when Manitoba was incorporated as a province, there were not more than 200 souls. There was no school, no railway or telegraph, no banks, no taxes to pay. The Main Street was a mud trail. Within three years after the founding of the province, Winnipeg village had increased its population tenfold, and application was made for incorporation as a city in 1873.

In the last fifty years Winnipeg, now a city of 200,000 has developed to such an extent that it is heralded as the gateway of the west. It has become the neck of the bottle through which golden grain from the three prairie provinces pours to the markets of the east. The largest grain market in the world is centred in Winnipeg.

To handle this immense harvest traffic necessitated additional railway tracks, until to-day the Canadian Pacific Railway yards at Winnipeg are reckoned the largest individually owned yards in the world.

In addition to its importance as a grain centre, Winnipeg has become the financial, commercial, wholesale and manufacturing centre of the middle west. Owing to its geographical position, and its very complete railway facilities stretching east, west and south, it affords great possibilities for trade and a tremendous inducement to the establishing of new manufacturing industries.

The city is noted for the wideness of its streets, its many and beautiful natural and cultivated parks, its splendid school system, cheap electric power, good water supply and bracing climate.

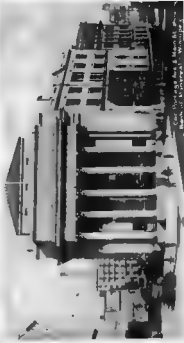
Winnipeggers are famous for their keen interest in, and support of, athletics. It supports more than a score of golf courses, produces a splendid brand of hockey, lacrosse and rugby, ski-ing, tennis, riding and boating.





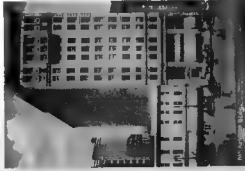
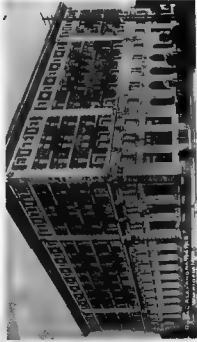






Carriage Ave. & Main St. -
View of the interior of the building.



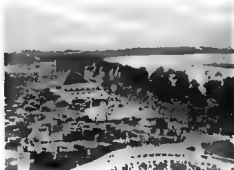




Kildonan Park







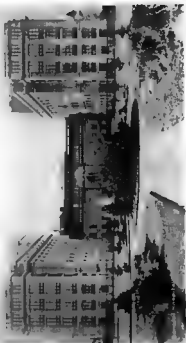


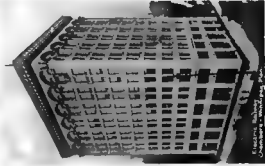


Parliament Buildings & Sir James Stewart









Electric Railway
Company - Washington, D.C.



Essex Park, showing
Knox United Church.





Financial District
Winnipeg

